

Copley Medal, Royal Society, 1946

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 13, 1946

Professor Edgar Douglas Adrian

Chancellor, I present to you Professor Edgar Douglas Adrian. In Professor Adrian, Nobel Prizeman and a member of the Order of Merit, we pay tribute to one of the greatest physiologists of our time. A disciple of Keith Lucas, the young Cambridge physiologist and engineer, in collaboration with whom his first researches on the nervous system were begun, he now holds the Chair of Physiology in that University. An experimenter of singular subtlety and skill, his work has been largely devoted to the study of the electric phenomena occurring in the brain and to the investigation of the passage of nervous impulses upon the sensory nerve fibres, and his greatest achievement is to be found in the discovery that, through the use of high amplification circuits, it is possible to trace the passage of these impulses in the fibres along which they travel, by recording the electric potential changes which they occasion in the nerve—a demonstration which has permanently enriched our knowledge of the nervous system and the nature of sensory impressions.

I request you, Chancellor, by the authority of the Senate, to admit Edgar Douglas Adrian to the Degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

conferred on November 28, 1946
(Foundation Day Celebration)



29(ii) If any registered medical practitioner is judged by the General Medical Council after due inquiry, into any complaint received and supported by affidavit or affidavits, to have been guilty of conduct disgraceful in a professional respect, such offence not amounting to a felony or misdemeanour, the Council may, if it sees fit, direct the Registrar to erase the name of such medical practitioner from the Register.

(v) The Council should not be required to make investigations which are properly the responsibility of the police or the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(vi) If a practitioner is accused of an offence for the investigation of which there exists machinery under the National Health Service Act or other Act of Parliament, that machinery should be fully used before a complaint is submitted to the G.M.C.

(vii) It does not necessarily follow that if, after inquiry through the official machinery referred to in the preceding resolution, the practitioner's name is removed from the National Health Service or other special register, the G.M.C. should remove his name from the Medical Register.

(viii) Except in matters arising out of the findings of a Court of Law, the Council should not institute any inquiry without the receipt of a formal complaint.

(ix) Every complaint made to the G.M.C., whether by the police, public authority or private person, should be supported by an affidavit or statutory declaration setting out the material facts.

(x) A copy of the affidavit or statutory declaration should be sent to the practitioner concerned who should be allowed ample time to prepare his explanation or defence.

(xi) It is undesirable that the Council's own solicitor should present a complainant's case, either by himself or through Counsel.

(xii) That it be recommended to Council that no member of the Penal Cases Committee be permitted to sit as a member of the Disciplinary Committee hearing any case which has appeared before the Penal Cases Committee at which he was present as a member, always excepting the President who should be an ex-officio member of both committees.